NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

☞ Advertisements for *The Tribune* of Monday ought to be sent in before 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, as the Publication Office of this paper is not open on Sundays. Persons wishing *The Tribune* left at their dwellings or places of business regularly every morning will please leave their address at the Publishing office, or send a note through the Post Office. Terms, 12½ cents a week, payable to the Carrier.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.—We have still two or three letters from our foreign correspondents in type, but crowded out of this morning's *Tribune* by a press of domestic news. We shall try to find room for them soon.

Mr. Clay in the Senate.

When John Quincy Adams, after having filled nearly every eminent station under the Government, from Secretary of Legation up to President, and after having been beaten in a canvass for re-election to the Chief Magistracy, and after spending some years thereupon in seclusion, yielded to the invitation of his friends and neighbors and at an advanced age accepted a seat in the House of Representatives, his adversaries censured his compliance as wanting in dignity and as inconsistent with the lofty station from which he had descended. Mr. Adams made no formal verbal answer, but patiently, quietly addressed himself to the performance of the public duties thus devolved upon him. He had been the most widely and causelessly abused man on the continent, and he continued for years to be a shining mark for the arrows of detraction and malignity. These never turned him from his purpose; he rarely stopped to shake them from his sides as he walked steadfastly on in the path of integrity and of duty. At one time narrowly escaping expulsion from the House for his intrepid devotion to the Right of Petition, at all times reviled as a fanatic and execrated as a madman, he pursued the even tenor of his way, gradually shaming his enemies into silence by the transparent purity of his motives and the lofty heroism of his life; and when at last, in the fullness of his years and his fame, he—the last actor in our great Revolutionary drama who lingered on the stage of public life—was stricken down in the midst of his duties, and died in the Nation's Capitol, the whole People recognized the moral grandeur of his career, and mournfully realized that in him had passed away one of the noblest of our Patriot Statesmen.

HENRY CLAY yields to the unanimous call of his devoted compatriots in Kentucky, reiterating the wishes of their fellow-citizens in other States, and returns once more to public life. He is ten years older than Mr. Adams was when he took his seat in the House, but seven years younger than Mr. A. at the date of his decease. We trust many years of life and health will yet be vouchsafed him, and that the most skeptical or hostile will be led to rejoice at his return to the Senate. Though well stricken in years yet 'his eye is not dim nor his natural [mental] strength abated.' In the fullness of his years and his renown, he comes to lay the brief remainder of his life a willing sacrifice on the altar of his country's welfare. We have sanguine hopes that the offering will be blest, and that the evening twilight of his public career will rival its morning splendor, when Genius and Eloquence combined to secure him such an ascendancy over Congress as no other man ever wielded. That all his power and all his intellect will be devoted to the good of his whole country, there live few men so blinded by partisan venom as to doubt.

The Affairs of our City.

Whether Corporation management naturally suggests 'The Forty Thieves,' or *vice versa*, we were vividly reminded, in recently pondering the condition and prospects of our City Finances, of Morgiana *going the rounds of* the jars (our remembrance of the Arabian Nights is very rusty) and responding to the hoarse whisper from each, 'Is it time?' 'Is it time?' True, in the Corporation case, the whisper comes from the *outsiders*, but that is not material. Faint and feeble in its origin, we think it waxes rapidly louder and stronger, and that soon the great mass of our citizens will echo the inquiry, 'Is it time to separate our City Government from National and State Politics? Is it time to elect men to manage our Municipal Affairs on other grounds than their avowed opinions upon topics of grave concern, doubtless, but having no conceivable connection, in reason or in sound policy, with Police and Lamps, with Streets and Sewers? Is it time to ask whether a candidate for Alderman is thoroughly qualified and upright, rather than what he thinks of Free Trade and Taxes, Ad Valorems and Churubusco?' And we believe the day cannot be distant when the great majority will answer, IT IS TIME!

For our part, we have long been satisfied on this point. We have desired, hoped, expected, to see a great popular movement of the Tax-paying Classes of our City—in which designation we include all who pay Rents or perform Useful Labor—in favor of a radical and final separation of our Municipal concerns from external Politics. We have long stood ready to unite in such a movement whenever public sentiment should be ripe for it—and it were folly and injury to attempt it before. Whenever the great mass of those who must bear the burdens even of good government and suffer by the abuses of bad shall have become cured of testing fitness for Municipal station by any party Shibboleth—when they shall have become convinced that any civic rule by and for Party *cannot* be such as the City needs and suffers for—we stand ready, as we have repeatedly declared, to unite in one vigorous effort for the much-needed Reform. 'Is it time?'

But while it is essential that any effort to detach Police from Politics should be general, it is important also that it should be well-considered and thoroughly resolved upon. It will answer no good purpose to have three or four thousand voters separate themselves from their respective parties and take up a position under the fire of both, there to be defeated, broken down, and subjected to execration on this side and on that as instrumental in causing the 'loss' of this or that Ward, and the success of this or that party in the Common Council. City Reform must be responsible for no other ascendancy than its own—and the responsibility will then be a heavy one. Nor is it worth while to move in the premises unless there is a settled purpose of making the 'divorce' thorough and final.—A single year, even of unimpeded control, cannot give the experiment a fair trial—it must have time for the correction of mistakes and for profiting by experience. It must have time to replace any rotten timber it may at first be deceived into using with sounder and better. And if the people are ready to give the experiment a full and fair trial—not merely to wish it well but to work for it—then It is time.

But we repeat that the work must not be half done. It must not be expected to do itself. Its execution must not be left with those who expect to be paid for it with places under the new Reform Council—that is to poison and blast it. If done at all, it must be by the better class of citizens—rich and poor, mercantile and laboring—coming together and pledging themselves to each other to know nothing of Party henceforth in Municipal affairs, but stand together in a long and steady pull for City Reform. There must be hundreds willing not merely to vote but to work—to canvass, arrange and organize—to stand for Aldermen and Assistants if need be—(and we know one great obstacle to better government has hitherto been the obstinate refusal of the fittest men to serve in such thankless, annoying, and unpaid positions.) If an effort is to be made, the call for the first general meeting in its favor should be signed by at least one thousand of the best men in the City—men above the suspicion of sinister motive of personal ambition. If such a call, circulated at the Exchange for instance, should not be signed by two-thirds of all who have an opportunity, the movement might as well be given up. People of New-York! IS IT TIME?

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Election of Henry Clay to the United States Senate.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 2.

HENRY CLAY was elected to the United States Senate yesterday, by the Kentucky Legislature, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of THOS. H. METCALFE, whose term expires with the XXXth Congress.

Thirtieth Congress.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

PRINTING THE PENSION LAWS.

Mr. BRIGHT of Ind. submitted a resolution in favor of printing five thousand copies of the Pension Laws for distribution. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

POSTAGE BILL.

The Senate took up the Postage Reform bill, upon which Mr. NILES proceeded to make a lengthy speech, sustaining the merits of the bill generally. His remarks were listened to with attention, and their occasional facetiousness created some merriment. Mr. N. having concluded, the subject was informally passed over.

Several messages were received from the President by the hands of his Private Secretary.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

Among the petitions presented were several signed by four thousand citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the present Tariff Laws. They were appropriately referred.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. CAMERON moved to recall from the House the resolution previously adopted by the Senate extending the time for receiving proposals for the Public Printing of the next Congress. The motion prevailing, the resolution was brought back from the House, and on motion, reconsidered.

A communication from the Public Printer was then laid before the Senate and read, replying to the complaints which had been made against the manner in which the public printing had been done. After a full and animated discussion of the subject by Messrs. PIERCE, CAMERON and others, the resolution was amended by substituting the 14th of February for the 1st of March, and adopted.

The Senate then adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUDGES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Mr. BROWN of Va. moved a reconsideration of yesterday's vote by which the bill for increasing the salary of the Judges of the United States, for the Western District of Virginia, had been laid on the table. Before the question was taken the Special Order of the day was called for.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, Mr. ROOT of Ohio, Chairman, and after acting upon a number of bills the Committee rose and reported progress, having passed thirty bills, all of which were on the calendar and not objected to.

During the session a message was received from the Senate asking that the joint resolution respecting the Public Printing might be sent back for the purpose of undergoing a modification. The request was acceded to, the Speaker temporarily resuming the Chair for that purpose.

The hour of 3 having arrived the House adj.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 2.

The bill relative to personal liberty was re-committed to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill making sundry amendments in the charter of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company was taken up, and after consideration, ordered to a third reading. The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill inflicting a punishment for Prize Fighting came up for a third reading, and was re-committed, with instructions to amend, making the exhibition of the art of self defence for gain a misdemeanor. It was shortly after reported back amended, was farther discussed and passed by a vote of 104 to 6.

The resolution of the Senate providing for the election, on Tuesday the 6th inst. of a United States Senator to fill the place of Mr. Dix, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next, taken up and concurred in.

The bill relative to the Life Savings Benevolent Association of the City of New-York was considered and passed.

Mr. VAN ORDEN of New-York gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to continue in office the Commissioner of Practice until April, 1850.

Mr. CROSS of Kings County, gave notice of a bill respecting the Williamsburgh Ferry Company. Mr. Cross also introduced a bill relative to the Brooklyn Common Schools.

The Senate bill providing for filling the vacancies in certain offices, was taken up, considered and passed.

Adjourned.

Gov. Seward for U. S. Senator.

We learn from Albany that the Whig Members of the Legislature met in caucus on Thursday evening, and nominated WILLIAM H. SEWARD for U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Hon. John A. Dix, whose term expires on that day.

The Caucus was held in the Assembly Chamber, and, as we learn from the *Argus*, was called to order by Mr. FOLGER of N. Y. upon whose motion Mr. W. S. SMITH of Queens was appointed Chairman.

Mr. MERSEREAU nominated Mr. CORNWELL of the Senate, and W. H. ROBERTSON and FISH of the Assembly, Secretaries.

Mr. BROWNSON moved a call of the roll, when it appeased that all the Whig members of the two Houses were present except Messrs. DANFORTH and VINCENT of the House, and LAWRENCE of the Senate.

Mr. PRUYN offered a resolution that the Caucus now proceed to ballot for a candidate to be supported for Senator.

Mr. CORNELL offered a substitute, that it is inexpedient to ballot for either WM. H. SEWARD or JOHN A. COLLIER, and that the Caucus now proceed to ballot for some third candidate—lost, 14 rising in its favor.

Mr. WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, from the VIth Senate District (N. Y. City) defined his position in a somewhat lengthy speech. He was decidedly opposed to caucuses, and said the Whig party had always held them in abhorrence. He was also decidedly opposed to sending Gov. Seward to the Senate, and could not vote for him either in Caucus or in Convention. He considered the present a crisis in the Whig party and in the Union, denounced Gov. Seward as an Abolitionist, and declared that to send him to the Senate would be throwing a fire-brand into the South, and to aid in the dissolution of the Whig party and the Union.

Mr. FISKE moved to amend the resolution by requiring first an informal ballot. Carried.

The Caucus then proceeded to an informal ballot, with the following result—Messrs. BOKEE and PRUYN acting as Tellers:

Wm. H. Seward	88	Daniel D. Barnard	2
John A. Collier	12	Mark H. Sibley	1
Washington Hunt	3	Hamilton Fish	1
Hugh Maxwell	3	Luther Bradish	1
Francis Granger	3	Dr. Dunlap	1
Joshua A. Spencer	3	Blank	4

The Chair announced the result, when

Mr. S. H. P. HALL presented a letter from JOHN A. COLLIER, withdrawing from the canvass.

Mr. H. then moved the unanimous nomination of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, as the nominee of the Whig members of the Legislature for the office of United States Senator.

Mr. FULLER seconded the resolution. Mr. Collier had been his preference. He had deemed him eminently qualified for the office. But his name is now withdrawn, formally, as it was substantially before the meeting of the caucus. He declared himself ready to heartily concur in this nomination, for the sake of harmony and union of the Whig party.

Mr. BOND had also been the supporter of Mr. COLLIER. He had been arrayed against men with those who had concurred with him on principle. The great Whig party was united upon principle, and, in the language of the immortal Harrison, he would say, "Carry out the true principles of the Government. I ask no more." The Whig party is still rallied under the banner of freedom. The battle is over, we submit. Mr. B. responded to the nomination, and, upon the altar of patriotism, cheerfully surrendered his predilections.

Mr. SWEET had been instructed by his constituents to vote for a man with whom he had wintered and summered. For that man he had voted. But he cordially seconded this resolution, which acquiesced in the nomination of a man with whom he had always been on terms of friendship, and for whom he felt a deep and abiding affection.

The motion was then carried unanimously, and the Caucus adjourned.

FOR CHAGRES.—The *Crescent City*, Capt. STODDARD, leaves again on Monday for Chagres. *The Tribune* for California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, if sent out by her, will probably reach Panama in season to go by the *Falcon's* mails.—As the Second Edition is nearly exhausted, persons wishing to mail the paper to their friends, should apply early. A list of the contents will be found in another column.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.—A letter dated Jan. 1, 1849, says: "We have nothing of importance to communicate, as all commercial transactions are paralyzed by the Christmas holidays. The Government is still obliged to watch with unceasing steadiness the movements of the disaffected parties in the country."

☞ The Pennsylvania Senate on Wednesday last voted, 18 to 10, against extending the right of Suffrage to all persons without regard to complexion.

THINGS IN FRANCE.

Louis Bonaparte—The Ministerial Crisis—Political Plot—Italy, Germany, &c.

Paris Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, January 11, 1849.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

Paul-Louis Courrier, who, by the celebrated pamphlets he wrote during the the Restoration, contributed very much to undermine the clerical and aristocratical power of the Bourbons, speaks thus of the character of his countrymen: "The Englishman," says he, "navigates; the Arabian pillages; the Greek struggles for his liberty, (1821); the Frenchman alone wishes to serve, and rather dies than not serve—you are not the most *slavish*, but the most *servile* of all nations." These words have been recalled to my mind by seeing in our papers every trifling action of the President related. Can you imagine anything more stupid than telling every morning to a great nation: "The President has taken a ride to day; he honored with his presence such and such a shop; he went to pay a visit to his old nurse and kissed her in parting;" and other stupidities of the kind. For heaven's sake, if you French Republicans want to imitate the follies of monarchical nations, choose at least the example of the Germans, who allow their Princes to walk, to sleep, to eat and to drink without taking notice of it.

But since we are on this subject, let me also give, once for all, some particulars of the style of living of our *Republican Monarch*: Louis Bonaparte rises daily at 6; transacts business with his ministers till half past 9; from 10 to 11 he gives audience to those persons who on a previous application, have obtained permission; at 12 he takes his luncheon, generally in company with some 9 or 10 intimate guests. For the afternoon, when there is no council of ministry where he presides, he takes a walk or visits the shops of merchants, and even of artisans, or any public establishment, whereto he is generally accompanied by one of his aid-de-camps. At 6 he takes his dinner, which is quite simple, when he entertains no company. The latter takes place regularly on Tuesdays and Thursdays—Tuesday being exclusively reserved for the Foreign Diplomatic Agents who choose to call, as well as for the higher French Officers who have been invited.

On other days he visits the theaters, of which he is very fond, and where he goes generally quite incognito, in search, as they say, of "aventures galantes." Nay, even there was a discussion about this in the council of ministers, Odilon Barrot opposing these nocturnal visits, as not becoming the Chief Magistrate

Till recently, a lady who had formerly attended Queen Hortense, his mother, as *dame d'honneur*, presided over these receptions, but since yesterday this part is filled up by his cousin Stephanie, widow of the Grand Duke of Baden, and daughter of Josephine, who is a very accomplished and amiable old lady.

Like Napoleon his uncle, he has distributed the work of the principal grand branches of administration among persons chosen from his personal friends; thus, M. Persigny, who shared voluntarily his captivity at the Castle of Ham, has the Foreign Affairs; Laity, an engineer officer, who had been condemed by the Court of Peers in consequence of the insurrection at Strasburg, superintends the War Affairs; Edgar Ney, youngest son of Napoleon's famous Marshal, has the superintendence of the Palace, and presents the visiters.—Against all these persons there is of course nothing to say; but among them is a certain Mr. Bonnellier, whose appointment in the household of the President has produced a very bad effect among the public. This man is a notorious swindler. First, an adept of Saint Simon, he became sous-prefect in the time of Louis Philippe, was dismissed for some shabby cause, and turned actor in different theaters in Paris and the Provinces. After the Revolution of February, he played the part of an eccentric democrat in the Clubs of Paris, and was laughed at in that famed club of the ladies, where the emancipation of women from masculine tyranny was discussed at a franc a piece. At the election of the President this man was one of Bonaparte's principal agents, and now has a good salary for his activity.

But let us pass to more serious matters. The ministerial crisis produced by Malleville's resignation still continues. Louis Bonaparte and his friends begin to understand that relying merely on the old monarchical party and repulsing the sincere Republicans, who supported Cavaignac's Government, is, as the proverb says, sitting down between two chairs; for the plan of the reactionary party is evident; the leaders of that party, Molé, Thiers and Bugeaud, keep back, and push forth secondary men of the former dynastic opposition; thus they obtain a double advantage; they render Odilon Barrot and his supporters, who have not yet been able to execute one important governmental measure, still more unpopular. Let them fight out the battle with the hostile majority of the Assembly; when then the new legislative body—which probably will be called in by the month of May, and which undoubtedly will give a great reactionary majority—assembles, the above chiefs, relying upon that majority, will put themselves forward, take the power in their hands, check completely the authority of the President and annihilate it at the first easily provoked opportunity.

Louis Bonaparte began to understand this plan at a dinner which he gave a few days ago, and where the above three statesmen and General Changarnier were present. He frankly declared that if they would not desire to mount the ramparts now (si vous ne voulez pas monter sur la brèche) he would immediately be obliged to take his center of action in the majority of the Assembly. Indeed, the day after, he invited the President, Vice-President and Secretaries of the National Assembly to a grand dinner party, where, I am informed by one of these last gentlemen, Marrast brought out a toast to the mutual good understanding of the President and the National Assembly. Undoubtedly to-morrow's session, concerning the proposition of a certain Mr. Rateau for the dissolution of the National Assembly, will bring things to a crisis, and my next will inform you of the solution of this very momentous question.

In Italy the state of public affairs has not changed since my last; the Popedis still at Gaëta, while at Rome the Democratic party, not daring openly to declare the Republic, calls together Deputies of all the States to form a Constituent Assembly for the Confederation of Italy. The Catholic powers, on their side, plot an intervention in the Pope's States to restore him to his temporal powers.

In Lombardy, Radetzsky behaves as the Russians did in Poland; the Italian papers make, indeed, much noise about the irritation of the population; but what can you expect of a population of whom Massimo d'Azeglio, one of their best political writers, gives the following description: "99 out of 100 Italians, a very short time ago, had no other idea about politics than the following: on one side they place the Carbonari, who serve the devil—on the other side the Pope and the Princes, who send the Carbonari to the devil's dominions. In the midst of both, there is Austria which puts all things right as a sort of "Deus ex machina." If you tell a peasant that the Austrians are to be driven out of Italy he will answer you, "*Benissimo, ma che mettere in vece di loro?*" (Very well: but who will you put in their place?)

The Piedmontese are preparing for a new war, where they will be beaten again. In Naples and Sicily the mediation of England and France has been a failure, and, since England has received the declaration of the Emperor of Russia that he would consider every impediment which France and England would put against an expedition of the King of Naples to Sicily as a *casus belli*, she prudently retires from that business and, France neither willing nor able to act alone, Sicily will be occupied at least for a time by the Neapolitan army. In Spain and Portugal the Chambers are assembled, and still occupied in discussing the answer to their Queens' speeches. Cabrera, the Carlist Chief, who was said to have gained a notorious victory, rambles still about the mountains, with his army of banditti. In Germany matters turn more and more to a schism between Austria and the Confederation of the minor States, who finally will be very happy to have at their head the King of Prussia, after having said so much against him. Of course Austria will not submit to it quietly, nor resign her influence over Germany; and thus we are to expect a conflagration in the heart of the very same country which announced so pompously its firm intention of forming *one* German Empire.

Russia, in the meanwhile, concentrates her whole army on her Western and Southern boundaries, in order to be ready at the first signal. It is true there are many rumors about a vast insurrection of the serfs in the interior of the Empire, but those certainly are but inventions.

The new Pacha of Egypt, Abbas, has been recognized by the Sultan, and has gone to Constantinople to pay his homage to his suzerain.

The famous ex-Minister of Louis Philippe has written a new work on Democracy in France, which appeared yesterday in the market, in which this eminent man shows how passion and presumption annihilate the greatest mental powers, for really he speaks of Democracy in the same manner as the French Academy of Science expressed itself in its report on Fulton's immortal discovery, treating it as an enthusiastic and nonsensical dream.

You remember the promise which Louis Bonaparte's agents made to the electors in order to get their votes—namely, that all duties should be abolished. This promise begins to bear its fruits; the duty which the wine merchants pay, known under the name of *octroi*, and which requires a personal inquiry of the custom officers into the cellars, is one of the most odious; it had been abolished after the Revolution in February, but since that again taken up. Now, the wine merchants oppose violently this visit of the officers, and the riot has become so serious this very day in all the suburbs of Paris, that a considerable military force, and two legions of National Guards have been sent there.

This day's sitting in the National Assembly presents the singular discovery that the newly-voted bill for the abolition of the salt tax will have the contrary effect, for while it diminishes to a great sum the receipt of the Exchequer, the price of the merchandise will rise on the market, since the demands will be so much increased that the price of the salt itself cannot remain low; the more so, as the Commission asks that the duty on foreign salt, instead of 1 franc, as voted, be augmented to 2½ francs.

Your California gold begins to turn the heads of our people. Not only, as you know, are there special expeditions sent out from London, but there is a company which formed itself at Havre, and which invites to-day emigrants to join the expedition about to be sent from that seaport direct to San Francisco. I dare say if the thing proves to be advantageous, you will have as many Frenchmen there as went to Algiers. Some of these, however, have already returned, giving the most awful descriptions of their sufferings, which proves only the old truth, that this nation will never be fit for colonizing. H. S.

Kit Carson.

A writer in the *Boston Post* asks:

Can you inform me through your columns of the whereabouts or address of Kit Carson? or can you see in any of your exchange papers any notice of him, or whether it is supposed he is to conduct a company to California from Independence or not? If you can find any information at all on the subject it would confer a great favor on one anxious to go, if you would publish it; or information of any company that is to start via that route with a good guide?

We learn from the Western journals that the renowned Kit—the guide of Fremont in all his expeditions, and the hero of many a marvellous exploit in the California war—has been chosen to conduct a company to the Gold Region, from Independence, Mo.—His caravan will leave in April, and if we were ready to start on the overland journey, we should choose no other captain than him

We have in hand the manuscript of a thrilling adventure among the Rocky Mountains, in which he shared, and we shall soon give it to the readers of *The Tribune*.

CITY ITEMS.

Sermons, &c. To-Morrow.

Prof. Roth—Society Library, Broadway—Morning.
Rev. H. S. S. Dickinson—Churchver, Houston & Thompson—Evening.
Rev. Mr. Wise—University Chapel—Evening.
Rev. Theophilus Fiske—Universalist Church, Fourth st—Afternoon.

Lectures, Concerts, &c. To-Night.

[*For particulars see Advertising columns.*]

Gung'l's Concert—Tabernacle—8 P. M.
Dr. Dod's Lecture—Clinton Hall—7½ P. M.
Panorama of Mexico—596 Broadway—7 P. M.
Dubois's Adam and Eve—National Academy—10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
International Art Union—Broadway, cor. Reade st—Day and evening.
Zoological Hall—38 and 37 Bowery—1½ to 4, and 6½ to 9 P. M.
Gallery of European Paintings—260 Broadway—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Christy's Minstrels—Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—3 and 8 P. M.
New Orleans Opera Company—Society Library—3 and 8 P. M.
Chinese Museum—542 Broadway—Day and evening.
American Circus—Albanian, Broadway—7 P. M.
Burton's Theater—Chambers st, near Broadway—7 P. M.
Broadway Theater—Broadway, near Anthony—7 P. M.
American Museum—Broadway, cor. Ann st—Day and evening.

IRISH SYMPATHIZERS.—A meeting of the friends of Ireland was held on Thursday evening at the Seventh Ward Hotel, Madison-st, to make preparations for the dinner to be given to Messrs. Bergen and Ryan. Mr. Hughs was called to the Chair, Mr. G. D. Dowling was appointed Secretary. It was then moved and seconded that Messrs. Doheny, Thomas Devin Reilly, D'Arcy M'Gee, Patrick O'Dea, Daniel Hartnett and other Irish refugees be invited. This motion was carried with acclamation. The list of toasts as prepared by Mr. Baker was then submitted to the meeting, and after some amendments adopted.—Dr. Ryan was appointed Chairman to preside at the dinner, and Mr. W. E. Robinson of *The People*, and John Baker, Esq. were appointed Vice-Chairmen. After some discussion Tuesday the 13th of February was fixed on as the day for the dinner. A Committee was appointed to wait on the several guests for the purpose of giving the invitation, after which the meeting adjourned.

LA FAVORITA.—Another of the novelties promised by Mr. Fry is very soon to be brought out. This is DONZETTI's grand opera *La Favorita*, than which none of his compositions are richer in beautiful melody, intense emotion, fine concerted music or dramatic interest.—The opera was performed here in French some years ago by the New-Orleans Company, and never failed to excite to enthusiasm all those who were fortunate enough to hear it.

The story is founded on an incident in the life of *Leonora di Guzman*, so celebrated for her beauty and her wit, who became the mistress of *Alphonso* of Castile. So great was the ascendancy she acquired over him that he resolved on repudiating his wife and marrying her. The Roman Pontiff opposed this step and menaced excommunication. Soon after this the King, who submitted to the Pope, slighted her, having discovered that a new lover had replaced him in her affections. *Fernando*, a novice of the Convent of St. James of Compostella has seen her and a mutual love has grown up between them, he being ignorant of her name and station. He visits her frequently, being conducted to her blindfolded. He resigns the cowl for the sword and leaves the Monastery to head the army against the Moors, having obtained this post through the influence of Leonora. He returns victorious and claims as his reward the hand of *Leonora*, who is ordered by the King to marry him and is prevented from informing him of her degradation. They are married and, when too late, he learns her previous history. He renounces all the honors which the King has heaped upon him, and overcome by rage and anguish returns to the Monastery, whither he is followed in disguise by *Leonora*, who, after having obtained his pardon, dies.

A duett for tenor and bass, and for soprano and tenor, and a chorus for female voices in the first act, a quartett with chorus and a grand *finale* in the second, a solo for baritone, one for soprano, a second quartett with chorus in the third, and a grand dramatic *due finale* in the fourth act are the prominent pieces of the opera. TRUPPI is to be the *Leonora*, BENEDETTI the *Fernando*, ROSSI CORSI the *Alfonso* and NOVELLI the *Balthazar*. The most popular cast of the season.

GUNG'L'S CONCERT.—GUNG'L, whose band has fairly kept the field, while others, of nearly equal merit have been wrecked by the deluge of musical talent which is setting in upon us from Europe, gives another of his Concerts to-night at the Tabernacle. His Concert on Thursday night passed off very finely. The rare excellence of his band cannot be fully appreciated at a single hearing; every instrument has a charm of its own, and the best performances of his band are no less admirable in the details of sound (speaking Editorially, not artistically,) than in their combined effect. We learn that Gung'l has offered the service of his Company to the Managers of the Inauguration Ball at Washington, free of charge—a compliment which should secure him the favor of all who rejoice in the overthrowing a corrupt dynasty.

IL GUIRAMENTO.—This beautiful Opera was given last night with its usual success. Its music, though less rich in melody, and less thrillingly impassioned than that of Donizetti, is simple, natural and touching, and the dramatic interest of the last act is scarcely exceeded by anything in lyric tragedy. TRUPPI's personification of *Elaine* is a fine specimen of the combined qualities of a vocalist and a *tragedienne*.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* publishes a portrait of the new President of France, according to which his features have very little of the dignity of his renowned relative. The publication of Chateaubriand's "*Memoires d'Outre Tombe*," is proceeding rapidly, and the style in which the work is got up is very neat and beautiful. The same paper has in press the "*Confidences*" of Lamartine.

ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—This science, which promises to outdo Mesmerism, will be explained by Dr. Dods, at Clinton Hall to-night. As the lecture is free, everybody will go.

INQUEST.—Coroner Walters was called yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of Charles Lawrence, a native of England, aged 47 years. While at work on board the steamship Falcon at Pier No. 6, N. R. on Wednesday morning, a block weighing about 60 pounds accidentally fell from aloft and struck him on the head, and thereby so severely injured him that he died shortly after the accident. Verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

FIRES.—Only four fires have occurred in the city during the past month. The following is a correct list, with the amount of damage, as near as can be ascertained:

Jan. 13.—The "Plymouth Church," Rev. Henry W. Beecher, Pastor, was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Supposed to have been caused by the furnace used to heat the building. Damage, $3,000.....*Jan.* 28.—The printing-office of the *Long Island Star*, James st. was set on fire about 1 o'clock, on Saturday night. Loss about $200.....*Jan.* 30.—Sash and blind manufactory, owned by Bennet & Co. completely destroyed. Damage about $500. Supposed to have been set on fire.....*Jan.* 31.—Bakery belonging to Mr. Hamilton, in Kent-avenue. Loss about $500.

FIRE.—The citizens in the neighborhood of Fulton Ferry were startled yesterday morning by the cry of fire, and on proceeding to the spot, it was ascertained that a bed in the house belonging to Mrs. Bunce, near the Ferry, had been set on fire. The flames were soon extinguished, however, after doing but trifling damage.

BY THE MIDNIGHT SOUTHERN MAIL

☞ THE SOUTHERN MAIL failed again last night beyond Philadelphia. It continues to be retarded by the difficulty in crossing the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 2.

Gen. TAYLOR will not visit Philadelphia before his inauguration. The joint special committee of Councils appointed to extend an invitation to the General have received a letter from him in which he states that, owing to prior engagements, he could not come to our city before the 4th of March, but would be happy to do so at the earliest moment after his inauguration.

A riot occurred this morning about 4 o'clock, in a tavern kept by James Todd, at the corner of Schuylkill, Front and Chestnut streets, during which Alfred J. Heston, one of the night police, was stabbed in the right side below the breast. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition, and it is hardly possible that he will survive. The tavern keeper and eleven of the rioters, (who belong to a gang calling themselves "Schuylkill Rangers") were arrested.

The remains of Lieut. John B. Goodman, a gallant young officer who fell at the battle of Churubusco, have been brought from the residence of his father in Michigan to this his native city for interment.

There is very little demand for Flour to-day, and 600 bbls common Pennsylvania brands sold for shipment at $5. Rye Flour and Corn Meal nominally without alteration, and no sales making. Wheat is dull; a sale of 2,000 bushels ordinary red was reported at 105 cts—Corn is arriving more freely and buyers hold off; 56 cts is highest quotation for both Southern and Pennsylvania yellow. Oats dull. Cotton is dull and drooping and sales are only in small lots. Molasses without movement, owing to wet weather. Provisions nearly steady in price with moderate transactions. Iron, 350 tons Charcoal Forge, sold at $23 50 per ton. Seeds—100 bushels good Clover brought $4. Rice scarce at 3½ a 3¾ cents. Hemp, 300 bales, Ky. dew rotted, sold at $155 a $160 per ton. Freights dull; a bark was taken up for Sardinia at 35f for Prunes. Whisky dull at 25c.

SALES OF STOCKS—*First Board*—1 North Bank Ky. 100; $450 U S War Bounty Scrip, 99½; $5,000 Read R R Mort Bds, 56½; $3,500 do 56; 7 Mech Bank, 26½; $7,730 63 State 5s, 78½; $1,000 Sch Nav 6s, 39; 5 Penn and Ohio Canal, 33; $100 U S Trea Notes, 107½; 60 Girard Bk, 11½.

Second Board—$3,470 State 5s, 78½; $5,000 do, 78½; 50 Vicks Bk, 13½; $5,000 Reading RR Bds, 45½; 2 Girard Bk, 11½; $2,000 State 5s, 78; 7 Farm and Mech Bk, 57½; 8 Lehigh, 28½; 100 Morris Canal, 9; 200 Union Canal, 11; $1,800 U S Loan 6s, '65, 108½.

FLOOD AT NASHVILLE.—The *Nashville* (Tenn.) *Union* of the 22d ult says:

The River is still rising. It rose nine inches in the twenty-four hours preceeding 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, and had 'an upward tendency' at the time of going to press last night. The low parts of the city are inundated, the water being three or four deep on the lowest parts of Water, Market, College and Summer sts, south of Broad, and still deeper on the same streets on the north side of the city. A good deal of suffering is the consequence, as a large number of persons are obliged to abandon their residences, and a great portion of these persons are of the class who are badly provided for at the best.

THE GIRARD ESTATES.—The estate of the late Stephen Girard, now in possession of the City of Philadelphia, consists, in real property, within the limits of the city proper and the county, of 177 buildings; of which 30 are small houses, 77 large do., and 61 stores. The taxes and water rents on this property amount to about $25,000 yearly; to which an additional sum of $15,000 has been annually applied, for making repairs and permanent improvements, for several years. The total amount of the income of the estates, last year, was $106,000. [Phila. Bulletin

FIRE.—The fine dwelling-house of C. M. Pope, Esq. of Spring Hill, Ala was entirely consumed by fire on the 21st ult. Loss estimated at $4,000—only partially insured.

☞ The Committee on Elections in the Massachusetts House of Representatives have reported that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of substituting a "plurality" for a "majority," in the elections of President and Vice-President, and of Members of Congress.

EL BUSCAPIE.—We have received from the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* a neat Spanish edition of "El Buscapie," the long lost work of Cervantes. It is, in substance, a brief defence of Don Quixotte against the charges made against it during the author's life, given in the form of a dialogue between himself and a student, by the wayside. The style of the original has all the grace and naive humor of the other works of Cervantes and will be read with great relish by the admirers of his genius. The volume before us is published in New-Orleans.

Appointments by the Governor and Senate.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9.—Oliver W. Nimrod, Albert Gallatin, Jr. Wm. C. R. English, James T. Howard, Stephen T. Wescott, Wm. N. Maxwell, Samuel Brown, Joseph T. Ward Week, P. A. Van Buren, Notaries Public. Wm. M. McCardle, Commissioner of Emigration, in place of Jacob Henry, deceased.

ONTARIO.—Jas Gillespie of Geneva, Notary Public.

ORANGE.—Alex. Wright of Clinton, Notary Public.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The tobacco factories of James Goode and E. A. Smith, Richmond, Va. were entirely destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. A negro boy sleeping in the second story of Mr. Goode's factory was burned to death. Mr. Goode and one of his slaves, says the *Republican*, occupying a room in the third story of the building, would doubtless have perished, ere they were sensible of their danger, but for the sagacity of a favorite pointer dog, who leaped upon his master and aroused him from his slumbers. On Mr. G's awaking, he ordered the servant to get up and turn the dog out of the room; but, as soon as the door was opened, the cause of the poor dog's uneasiness manifested itself—the building was on fire. The loss of Mr. Smith is estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000 above his insurance—and that of Mr. Goode at from $1,400 to $1,600, partially insured. The houses were owned by Mr. Hawkins, whose loss is unknown.

THE STOPPAGE AT THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The *Baltimore American* of Thursday says:

The steamer Rollef, which had been dispatched hence for Havre-de-Grace on Tuesday night by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company, for the purpose of extricating the steam ferry-boat from her confinement in the ice, reached the mouth of the Susquehanna River yesterday morning. The Relief has made her way to within about three-fourths of a mile of the ferry-boat, and at latest accounts was making slow progress through the intervening masses of solid and closely-packed ice. The ferry-boat, it is said, is lying on cakes of ice measuring in depth some ten or fifteen feet. A gentleman who passed over the towpath of the tide-water canal yesterday, says that it was covered in places by ice from the river, but apparently had received no injury.

ACCIDENT ON THE PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.—This morning, about half past five o'clock, as the steamboat train from Providence was approaching the Canton station, the steam arch of the locomotive exploded, instantly killing the engineman, Mr. Lucius Cummings. Mr. Cummings's head was blown to pieces, separating it from his shoulders. The fireman received no material injury. The locomotive was detached from the cars by the concussion and ran over a half a mile, when the fireman succeeded in stopping it by means of the brakes. The escape of the fireman was most miraculous, as the forward part of the engine, where he was standing, was completely destoyed, pieces of the boiler being thrown a great distance.

Mr. Cummings was a worthy man,